

TRENDS

For the Health of It: Reducing Work-Related Traffic Injuries and Fatalities

by: *Sara Saulcy, Economist*

“Not only do traffic crash fatalities and injuries result in personal losses, they also impose significant economic costs.”

Transportation incidents, especially highway incidents (hereafter referred to as traffic crashes), represent a major hazard to workers. Nationally, transportation incidents accounted for 43 percent of all work-related fatalities (1,372 deaths). Traffic crashes were the cause of 25 percent of the total U.S. work-related fatalities in 2002 and represented the largest number of work-related fatalities of any subcategory.¹

In Wyoming, more than half (53.1%) of all work-related fatalities were due to transportation incidents; 17 of the 32 work-related fatalities in Wyoming in 2002 were transportation related (see Table, page 4). Traffic crashes accounted for 12 of the 17 transportation incidents. Taken separately, traffic crashes accounted for 37.5 percent of all work-related fatalities in Wyoming.

Over the period 1998 to 2002, work-related traffic crashes claimed an average of 13.6 worker lives per year in Wyoming (see Figure, page 4). Most traffic fatalities

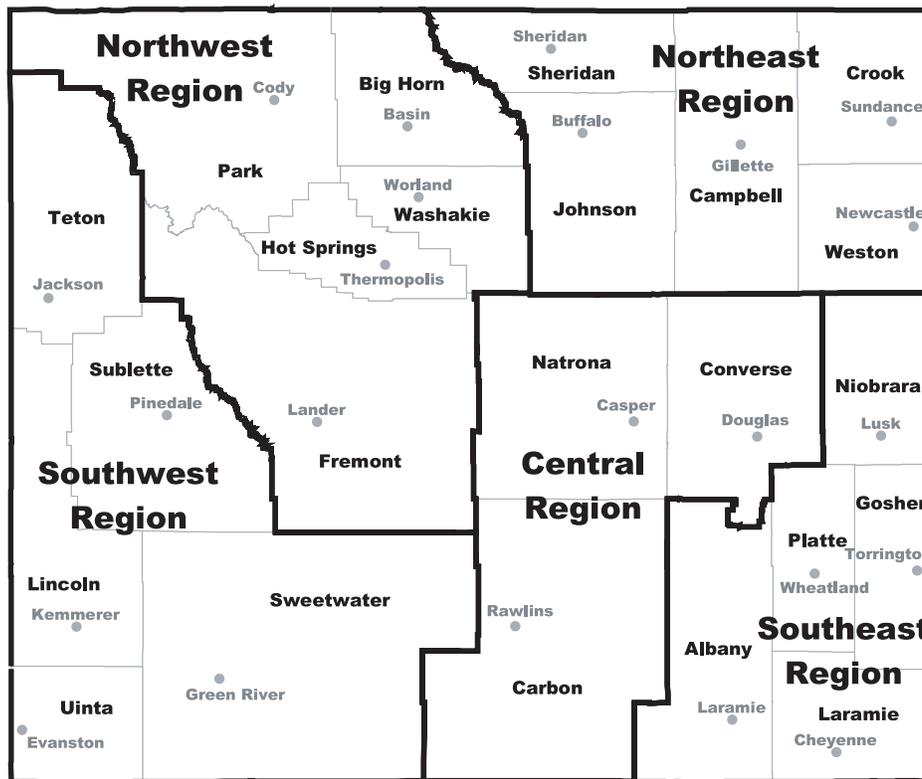
during the period were recorded in 2001 (17), while the fewest were in 2000 (11). However, there may be a certain amount of bias because of the way fatalities are tallied. Work-related fatalities are based on place of fatal injury rather than the residence of the deceased.²

(Text continued on page 3)

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Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends is a monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, Cynthia Pomeroy, Director.

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ISSN 0512-4409

An Overview of Traffic Crash Statistics

Traffic crashes are a major public health problem for the general public, especially people who travel for work. Each year, three million injuries and 41,000 deaths occur as a result of traffic crashes.³

Rural areas are especially prone to fatal traffic crashes. Nationally urban area traffic fatalities declined from 18,807 in 1990 to 15,494 in 2001, but traffic fatalities in rural areas remained about the same. There were approximately 25,000 rural fatalities per year from 1990 to 2001.⁴ According to the U.S. Department of Transportation Safe Communities Service Center, more than 50 percent of fatal traffic crashes were in rural areas. The Center also points out that “although rural areas accounted for a little over one-third of total vehicle miles of travel each year, the fatality rate in those areas per 100 million vehicle miles traveled is more than double the rate in urban areas.”⁵ Other traffic fatality facts include:

- In rural areas in 2001, there were 22,735 total fatal crashes involving 34,165 vehicles and 59,359 individuals, resulting in 25,737 fatalities.
- As measured by the disabling deformation (whether or not the vehicle is operable after a crash), damage to vehicles in rural fatal crashes is more severe than the damage to vehicles in urban fatal crashes. Nearly 80 percent of vehicles in rural fatal crashes are disabled, compared to 65 percent of vehicles in urban fatal crashes.

- Fatalities as a result of ejections from vehicles are more common in rural than urban areas. Of all fatal vehicle crashes in rural areas, 27 percent of the fatalities were caused by ejection. In urban areas fatal injuries due to ejection from vehicles involved in traffic crashes consist of only 15 percent of all fatal traffic injuries.
- Driver fatalities (as opposed to passengers) are the most common crash fatalities in both urban and rural areas. Drivers account for 54 percent of all urban crash fatalities. Drivers account for 66 percent of all crash fatalities in rural areas.⁶
- On two-lane rural highways, higher speed head-on collisions are more common than on urban freeways or rural interstate highways.⁷

There are a number of hypotheses, but no definite conclusions as to why traffic fatalities occur more often in rural areas. Among the possible reasons are rural road characteristics (e.g., more curves, narrower shoulders), travel speeds in those areas, patterns of seat belt use, the types of vehicles commonly used for travel, and the availability and quality of emergency services.⁸

Costs of Traffic Crashes

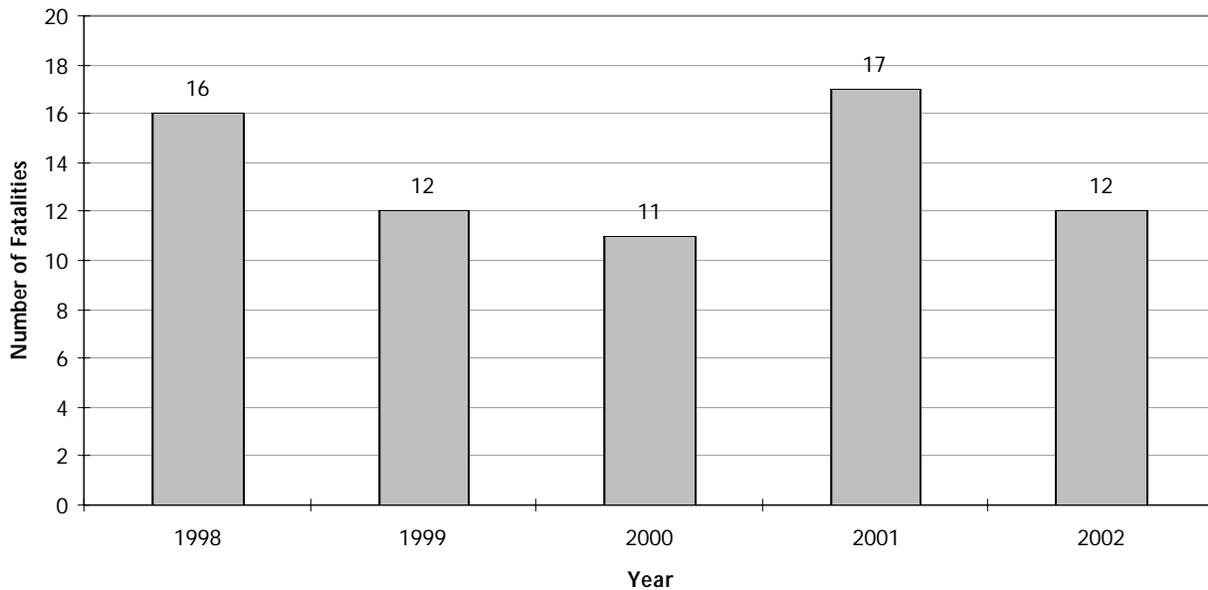
Not only do traffic crash fatalities and injuries result in personal losses, they also impose significant economic costs. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimated that the total annual economic cost in 1994 (the most recent year the study was conducted) of traffic crashes was \$150

Table: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 2002

Event or Exposure*	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities
Transportation Incidents	17	53.1%
Highway Incidents (Traffic Crashes)	12	37.5%
Collision Between Vehicles, Mobile Equipment	3	9.4%
Noncollision Incident	7	21.9%
Jack-Knifed or Overturned -- No Collision	7	21.9%
Contact with Objects and Equipment	6	18.8%
Caught or Crushed in Collapsing Materials	3	9.4%
Falls	4	12.5%
Fall to Lower Level	4	12.5%
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	4	12.5%
Oxygen Deficiency NEC	3	9.4%
Nondisclosable	1	3.1%
Total	32	100.0%

*Based on the 1992 Bureau of Labor Statistics Injury and Illness Classification Manual. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure: Wyoming Work-Related Fatalities as a Result of Traffic Crashes, 1998-2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

billion, of which \$17 billion were medical care and emergency services expenses. Another \$107 billion in costs were due to lost productivity and property losses.⁹ It

is estimated that the economic costs of traffic crashes in 2002 translated to 2.3 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product or \$820 for every person.¹⁰

Employers bear much of the economic costs of their workers' traffic crashes. The NHTSA estimates that total costs to employers attributable to traffic crashes (both on-the-job and off-the-job) were more than \$43 billion in 1994. Of those costs, \$18 billion were for health fringe benefits and \$25 billion were spent on non-fringe costs (e.g., motor vehicle property damage, crash-related legal expenses).¹¹ In 1994 on-the-job highway crashes cost employers \$22,000 per crash, \$97,000 per million vehicle miles of travel, and \$110,000 per injury.¹²

In Wyoming, the NHTSA estimated that traffic crashes in 1994 resulted in \$35 million in costs for health fringe benefits and \$72 million in non-fringe costs for total costs of \$107 million to Wyoming

employers. These costs equate to an estimated \$450 per Wyoming employee annually.

Reducing the Costs of Traffic Injuries and Fatalities

Recognizing that traffic injuries and fatalities are a major expense, both in human and economic losses, what can employers do to curb the costs of crashes, as well as their frequency? According to the NHTSA,

Safety belt use is the single most effective strategy a person can employ to prevent deaths and injuries and reduce the costs associated with motor vehicle crashes.... Although safety belt use has risen dramatically

Employer Traffic Safety Resources

The **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration** (<<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>>) has numerous resources. Its sole mission is to prevent traffic crashes and reduce traffic-related injuries and fatalities. Specific traffic safety sites include:

Employers' Safety Programs

<<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/outreach/employer/>>

Traffic Safety Materials Catalog

<<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/outreach/media/catalog/index.cfm>>

The Network of Employers for Traffic Safety (NETS) program is an employer-led, public-private partnership dedicated to improving the safety and health of employees, their families, and the communities where they live and work. Information about their programs and services is available at <<http://www.trafficsafety.org>>.

The Safe Communities Service Center, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Transportation, has a number of traffic-related safety resources at <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/safecommunities/servicecenter/default.htm>>.

and has saved more than 100,000 lives in the past 20 years..., more than 7,000 persons are killed and over 100,000 injured every year due to the failure to wear their safety belts.¹³

By establishing driver policies, standards, and training programs, employers can help to reduce the frequency of traffic crashes, and reduce the severity of injuries that result from them. The NHTSA states, "Employers are a powerful influence over the workforce. They set standards for employee conduct, including those affecting safety."¹⁴ The text box (see page 5) lists selected employer resources on the Internet aimed at improving traffic safety.

Summary

Transportation incidents, especially traffic crashes, represent a significant health hazard to workers and the general public alike. Of all fatal work events, transportation incidents result in the most work-related fatalities. This unfortunate statistic is true both nationally and in Wyoming. The rural nature of Wyoming makes the state especially prone to fatal traffic crashes. In addition to the human losses incurred, traffic crash fatalities impose substantial economic costs. Prevention is the key to reducing both human and economic losses. The number one preventative measure is consistent use of seat belts. Additional resources are available to employers to help improve traffic safety. Although work-related traffic fatalities are unlikely to be eliminated entirely, the frequency and

severity with which they occur can be reduced by employers and individuals proactively addressing traffic safety issues.

¹Other subcategories within transportation incidents include non-highway incidents, struck by vehicle, aircraft incidents, and other transportation incidents. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2002 Data: Information on Deadly Work Hazards**, September 2003.

²For example, a worker from California killed while driving a semi truck across Wyoming would be counted in Wyoming's work-related fatality statistics, even though the workers' place of residence was California. Craig Radden Henderson, "How Far to the ER? Interpreting Work Injury Fatality Rates," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, August 2003, pp. 1-9.

³U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Occupant Protection Division**, Winter 2002, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/airbags/Winter02ocdivision_files> (September 30, 2003).

⁴U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 2001, Rural/Urban Comparison**, n.d., <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2001/2001rural.pdf>> (September 30, 2003).

⁵U.S. Department of Transportation, Safe Communities Service Center, **Rural Safe Communities Make a Difference**, n.d., <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/safecommunities/ServiceCenter/scnews/features5.html>> (September 30, 2003).

⁶U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 2001, Rural/Urban Comparison**, n.d., <<http://www-nrd.nhtsa>

.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2001/2001rural.pdf> (September 30, 2003).

⁷U.S. Department of Transportation, Safe Communities Service Center, **Rural Safe Communities Make a Difference**, n.d., <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/safecommunities/ServiceCenter/scnews/features5.html>> (September 30, 2003).

⁸Doug Campos-Outcalt, M.D., et al., "Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities Among American Indians and Non-Indians in Arizona, 1979 Through 1988," **American Journal of Public Health**, February 1997, p. 282.

⁹U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Occupant Protection Division**, Winter 2002, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/airbags/Winter02ocdivision_files> (September 30, 2003).

¹⁰U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Initiatives to Address Safety Belt Use**, July 2003, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/SafetyBelt/OPIPT_FinalRpt_07-17-03.html> (September 30, 2003).

¹¹Health fringe benefits include contributions to Workers' Compensation programs, health insurance, sick leave, Social Security disability insurance, life insurance, private disability

insurance, as well as insurance administration and overhead. Non-fringe costs are those not related to direct pay to workers, either as wages or as benefits. These costs include vehicle damage and replacement that is not reimbursed, crash-related legal expenses, liability insurance, and motor vehicle property damage. It also includes employer-paid taxes to help fund police, fire, and ambulance services. Also included is lost productivity of employees as a result of injuries, and recruitment and training costs as a result of an employee death or the long-term disability of an injured worker. U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **What Do Traffic Crashes Cost?** n.d., <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/outreach/employer/WhatCost/employers.html>> (October 2, 2003).

¹²U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Employers' Health Fringe Benefit Spending**, n.d., <<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/outreach/employer/WhatCost/spending.html>> (September 30, 2003).

¹³U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Initiatives to Address Safety Belt Use**, July 2003, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/SafetyBelt/OPIPT_FinalRpt_07-17-03.html> (September 30, 2003).

¹⁴Ibid.



Wyoming Work-Related Fatalities Decline in 2002

by: Sara Saulcy, Economist

Wyoming work-related fatalities in 2002 were at their lowest level since 1999, down from 40 the previous year to 32 fatalities in 2002. From 2001 to 2002, declines were seen in transportation incidents (-5), contact with objects and equipment (-3), and exposure

to harmful substances or environments (-1). The number of fatalities due to falls increased by one (see Table 1, page 8).

Despite declines from 2001 to 2002, transportation incidents continue to represent the largest share of work-

Table 1: Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 2002

Event or Exposure*	2002 Fatalities		
	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities	Change from 2001
Transportation Incidents	17	53.1%	-5
Highway Incidents (Traffic Crashes)	12	37.5%	-5
Collision Between Vehicles, Mobile Equipment	3	9.4%	-5
Noncollision Incident	7	21.9%	-1
Jack-Knifed or Overturned -- No Collision	7	21.9%	-1
Nonhighway Incident, Except Rail, Air, Water	0	0.0%	-4
Noncollision Incident	0	0.0%	-4
Overturned	0	0.0%	-3
Contact with Objects and Equipment	6	18.8%	-3
Struck by Object	0	0.0%	-4
Caught in or Crushed in Collapsing Materials	3	9.4%	+3
Caught in or Compressed by Equipment or Objects	0	0.0%	-5
Caught in Running Equipment or Machinery	0	0.0%	-4
Falls	4	12.5%	+1
Fall to Lower Level	4	12.5%	+1
Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	4	12.5%	-1
Exposure to Caustic, Noxious, or Allergenic Substances	0	0.0%	-3
Inhalation of Substance	0	0.0%	-3
Oxygen Deficiency NEC	3	9.4%	+3
Nondisclosable	1	3.1%	NA
Total	32	100.0%	-8

*Based on the 1992 Bureau of Labor Statistics Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NA - Not applicable.

Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

related fatalities in Wyoming, accounting for 53.1 percent of all 2002 work-related fatalities (17). This is somewhat higher than the national average of 43 percent. For a more in-depth discussion of work-related transportation incidents, see “For the Health of It: Reducing Work-Related Traffic Injuries and Fatalities” on page 1.

By industry, the most fatalities in 2002 (8) occurred in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU), the greatest number in the industry since 1998 (see Table 2, page 9). Fatalities increased in Construction (+2), TCPU (+1), and Government (+3).

The remaining industries either saw declines or no change in the number of work-related fatalities. Agriculture and Mining saw the largest declines between 2001 and 2002 (-4 fatalities each). The fatality level in Mining was the industry's lowest since 1998. Fatalities in Manufacturing dropped from three in 2001 to zero in 2002. No reportable work-related fatalities occurred in 2001 or 2002 in Retail Trade; Wholesale Trade; or Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE).

From 1993 to 2002,¹ work-related fatalities in Wyoming ranged from a low of 28 in 1996 to a high of 40 in 2001 (see

the Figure).² Fatal work injuries have remained relatively constant for the past decade. It remains to be seen whether or not 2002 will ultimately be the start of a downward trend in total work-related fatalities in Wyoming.

¹Recordkeeping for all occupational fatalities in Wyoming began in 1992. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)**, n.d., <<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfat1.htm>> (October 6, 2003).

²U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Fatal Work Injury Counts, Wyoming, 1993-2002, All Ownerships**, September 2003.



Table 2: Wyoming Work-Related Fatalities by Industry, 1998-2002

Industry ¹	Year				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	5	8	4	7	3
Mining ²	5	6	9	9	5
Construction	4	4	4	5	7
Manufacturing	3	ND	ND	3	ND
TCPU ³	8	6	6	7	8
Wholesale Trade	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Retail Trade	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
FIRE ⁴	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Services	3	4	5	5	3
Government	3	ND	4	ND	3
Nondisclosable	2	4	4	4	3
Total	33	32	36	40	32

¹Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987.

²Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

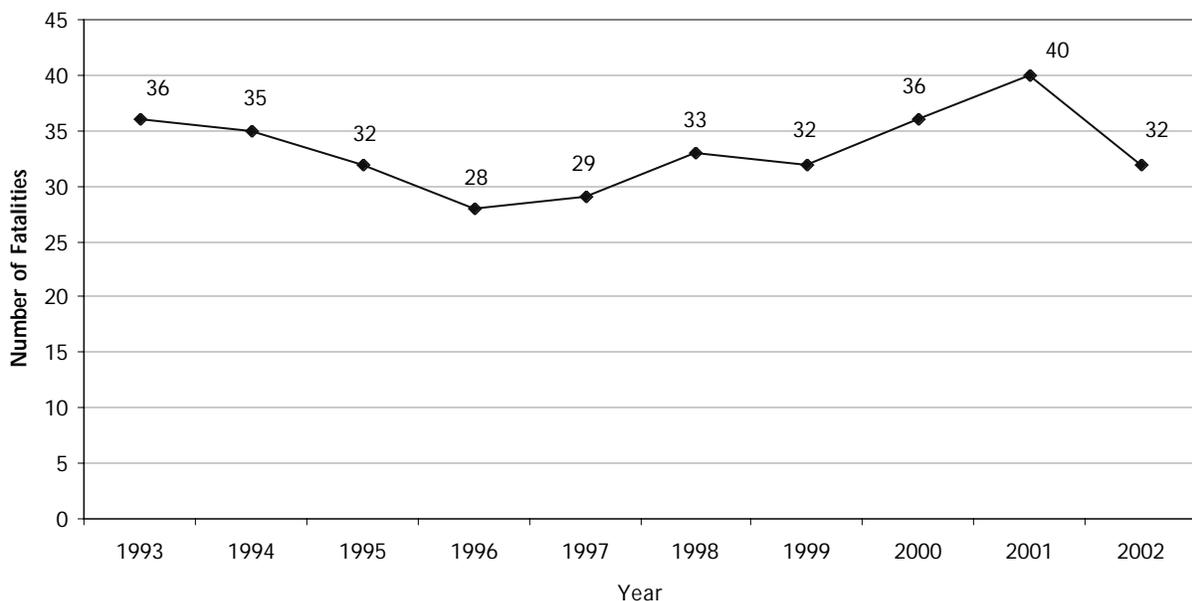
³Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

⁴Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

ND - nondisclosable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure: Wyoming Work-Related Fatalities, 1993-2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2003

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Economist*

“The employment growth in public hospitals is consistent with the long-term growth seen in Health Care & Social Assistance.”

Unemployment Insurance (UI)¹ covered employment increased by 378 jobs or 0.2 percent during first quarter 2003 compared to first quarter 2002. First quarter's employment increase is significantly lower than the five-year average growth of 1.9 percent marking a slowdown in job growth in Wyoming (see Table 1). Total private employment fell by 721 jobs or 0.4 percent, but job gains in Government (1,098 jobs or 1.9%) more than made up the difference. Job losses occurred primarily in Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing. This overall slowdown in job growth has been seen in the Current Employment Statistics data² for several months (see Table on page 18 and Figure on page 17). Total payroll increased by 2.6 percent, well below the five-year average of 6.1 percent. Average weekly wage increased by \$13 or 2.5 percent, also below its five-

year average (4.1%).

Table 2 and the Figure (see page 11) show that growth in employment and total wages has been slowing since first quarter 2002. In first quarter 2002, employment grew by 1.5 percent, and the growth rate fell each successive quarter until reaching 0.2 percent in first quarter 2003. The Figure shows that payroll growth stood at 6.5 percent in first quarter 2002, fell to 2.4 percent in fourth quarter 2002, and then rebounded slightly to 2.6 percent in first quarter 2003.

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Each year approximately one-third of the employers covered by Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming are contacted by

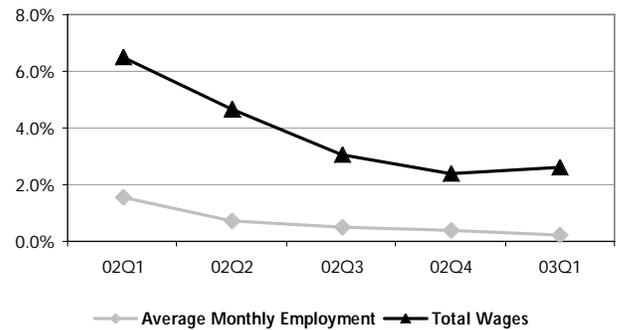
Table 1: Percent Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter, 1999-2003

	Average Monthly Employment		Total Wages		Average Weekly Wage	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
99Q1	1.9	-3.0	4.1	-11.3	2.1	-8.5
00Q1	3.1	-2.4	10.9	-7.4	7.6	-5.1
01Q1	2.4	-2.3	6.0	-9.2	3.5	-7.0
02Q1	1.8	-3.3	6.7	-8.9	4.8	-5.8
03Q1	0.2	-3.6	2.6	-8.7	2.5	-5.3
5-Year Average for Q1	1.9	-2.9	6.1	-9.1	4.1	-6.3

Table 2: Percent Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 to First Quarter 2003

	Average Monthly Employment Over the Previous Year	Total Wages Over the Previous Year
02Q1	1.5%	6.5%
02Q2	0.7%	4.7%
02Q3	0.5%	3.1%
02Q4	0.4%	2.4%
03Q1	0.2%	2.6%

Figure: Percent Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 to First Quarter 2003



mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned the correct North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a new NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, such changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years, as large employers may have moved from one NAICS sector to another.

Table 3 (see page 12) shows that Health Care & Social Assistance, Accommodation & Food Services, Transportation & Warehousing, State Government and Local Government created the largest number of jobs in first quarter.

Health Care & Social Assistance added 728 jobs or 4.1 percent as a result of strong job gains in ambulatory health care services (the industry which includes doctors offices and clinics) and

social services. Employment in private hospitals fell slightly during first quarter, while employment in nursing and residential care facilities was essentially unchanged.

Accommodation & Food Services gained 604 jobs or 2.4 percent during first quarter. Accommodation (including hotels) added 500 jobs, while food services and drinking places added 100. A large part of the first quarter job gains in accommodation were located in Teton County, which often sees an increase in this quarter.

Transportation & Warehousing added 473 jobs or 7.4 percent during first quarter. Employment in warehousing and storage grew dramatically, while jobs were also gained in air transportation and support activities for transportation.

State Government added 428 jobs or 3.5 percent, including about 100 jobs in educational services. The remainder of new jobs was spread across several different state agencies.

Local Government grew by 368 jobs or 1.0 percent. Gains were seen throughout Local Government, including publicly-

owned hospitals, educational services (school districts and community colleges), and public administration (offices of cities, towns, and counties). The employment growth in public hospitals is consistent with the long-term growth seen in Health Care & Social Assistance.

Employment in Wyoming's Construction industry fell by 886 jobs or 5.1 percent during first quarter. Part of this decrease may be related to the completion of a gas plant project in 2002.

Mining employment fell by 747 jobs or 4.1 percent during first quarter. Job losses were seen in oil & gas extraction (-280 jobs) and support activities for mining (-400 jobs).

Manufacturing employment decreased by 305 jobs or 3.3 percent because of job

losses in many subsectors, especially chemical manufacturing.

Average weekly wage increased by \$13 or 2.5 percent when compared to first quarter 2002. Bonuses in Finance & Insurance and Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation affected average weekly wage in those industries.

Employment and Wages by County

As shown in Table 4 (see page 13), employment increased in 12 of Wyoming's 23 counties during first quarter. In an effort to increase data quality, the Covered Employment and Wages unit has continued to contact many employers with "nonclassified" geographic codes in order to place them within counties. This has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2003 by Industry

Industry Title and NAICS* Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2002	2003	No.	%	2002	2003	Amount	%	2002	2003	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	230,176	230,554	378	0.2	\$1,636,194,569	\$1,679,147,560	\$42,952,991	2.6	\$547	\$560	\$13	2.5
Total Private (11-99)	172,584	171,863	-721	-0.4	\$1,205,783,655	\$1,222,763,771	\$16,980,116	1.4	\$537	\$547	\$10	1.8
Agriculture (11)	2,061	1,984	-78	-3.8	\$10,702,173	\$10,507,870	-\$194,303	-1.8	\$399	\$407	\$8	2.0
Mining (21)	18,031	17,283	-747	-4.1	\$255,642,198	\$247,976,267	-\$7,665,931	-3.0	\$1,091	\$1,104	\$13	1.2
Utilities (22)	2,099	2,088	-10	-0.5	\$27,885,723	\$28,335,010	\$449,287	1.6	\$1,022	\$1,044	\$22	2.1
Construction (23)	17,318	16,433	-886	-5.1	\$133,519,778	\$126,913,170	-\$6,606,608	-4.9	\$593	\$594	\$1	0.2
Manufacturing (31-33)**	9,309	9,003	-305	-3.3	\$88,110,112	\$84,738,958	-\$3,371,154	-3.8	\$728	\$724	-\$4	-0.6
Wholesale Trade (42)	6,941	6,890	-52	-0.7	\$63,492,067	\$65,429,519	\$1,937,452	3.1	\$704	\$731	\$27	3.8
Retail Trade (44-45)	28,769	28,491	-278	-1.0	\$137,451,586	\$140,245,176	\$2,793,590	2.0	\$368	\$379	\$11	3.0
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	6,356	6,829	473	7.4	\$49,089,755	\$53,173,383	\$4,083,628	8.3	\$594	\$599	\$5	0.8
Information (51)	4,251	4,146	-106	-2.5	\$29,627,819	\$28,862,893	-\$764,926	-2.6	\$536	\$536	-\$1	-0.1
Finance & Insurance (52)	6,489	6,617	128	2.0	\$58,729,878	\$68,043,341	\$9,313,463	15.9	\$696	\$791	\$95	13.6
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	3,200	3,207	7	0.2	\$18,740,293	\$19,672,172	\$931,879	5.0	\$451	\$472	\$21	4.7
Professional & Technical Services (54)	7,390	7,338	-52	-0.7	\$57,880,722	\$58,683,579	\$802,857	1.4	\$602	\$615	\$13	2.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)**	675	601	-73	-10.9	\$8,506,736	\$7,822,155	-\$684,581	-8.0	\$970	\$1,001	\$31	3.2
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	6,681	6,539	-142	-2.1	\$32,299,973	\$33,429,608	\$1,129,635	3.5	\$372	\$393	\$21	5.7
Educational Services (61)	1,026	1,094	68	6.6	\$5,457,630	\$5,423,669	-\$33,961	-0.6	\$409	\$381	-\$28	-6.8
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	17,720	18,447	728	4.1	\$115,579,602	\$124,150,838	\$8,571,236	7.4	\$502	\$518	\$16	3.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	2,069	2,119	50	2.4	\$6,803,489	\$8,915,815	\$2,112,326	31.0	\$253	\$324	\$71	28.0
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	24,831	25,435	604	2.4	\$68,725,185	\$73,010,032	\$4,284,847	6.2	\$213	\$221	\$8	3.7
Other Services (81)	7,368	7,320	-48	-0.7	\$37,498,627	\$37,430,316	-\$68,311	-0.2	\$391	\$393	\$2	0.5
Total Government	57,592	58,691	1,098	1.9	\$430,410,914	\$456,383,789	\$25,972,875	6.0	\$575	\$598	\$23	4.1
Federal Government	6,813	7,115	302	4.4	\$72,227,671	\$78,790,052	\$6,562,381	9.1	815	852	36	4.5
State Government	12,158	12,587	428	3.5	\$105,376,416	\$113,146,647	\$7,770,231	7.4	667	691	25	3.7
Local Government	38,621	38,989	368	1.0	\$252,806,827	\$264,447,090	\$11,640,263	4.6	504	522	18	3.6

*North American Industry Classification System.

**Numbers reflect the reclassification of a small company to Management of Companies & Enterprises (55) from Manufacturing (31). Additionally bonuses or "executive pay" in excess of \$5.5 million were paid to two employees of the company.

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2003 by Region and County

REGION/ County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change No.	%	First Quarter		Change Amount	%	First Quarter		Change Amt.	%
	2002	2003			2002	2003			2002	2003		
TOTAL	230,176	230,554	378	0.2	\$1,636,194,569	\$1,679,147,560	\$42,952,991	2.6	\$547	\$560	\$13	2.5
NORTHWEST	34,816	34,195	-622	-1.8	\$209,498,197	\$209,440,503	-\$57,694	0.0	\$463	\$471	\$8	1.8
Big Horn	4,047	4,000	-47	-1.2	25,835,145	26,870,283	1,035,138	4.0	491	517	26	5.2
Fremont	14,420	13,910	-510	-3.5	87,216,837	83,026,618	-4,190,219	-4.8	465	459	-6	-1.3
Hot Springs Park	1,926	1,757	-169	-8.8	9,940,851	9,334,873	-605,978	-6.1	397	409	12	3.0
Washakie	11,038	11,048	10	0.1	65,587,133	68,626,040	3,038,907	4.6	457	478	21	4.5
Washakie	3,385	3,480	95	2.8	20,918,231	21,582,689	664,458	3.2	475	477	2	0.4
NORTHEAST	38,258	37,777	-481	-1.3	\$300,955,846	\$299,498,413	-\$1,457,433	-0.5	\$605	\$610	\$5	0.8
Campbell	20,665	20,021	-644	-3.1	191,862,347	185,627,706	-6,234,641	-3.2	714	713	-1	-0.1
Crook	1,791	1,810	19	1.1	11,170,969	11,539,728	368,759	3.3	480	490	11	2.2
Johnson	2,662	2,658	-4	-0.2	14,161,051	14,728,356	567,305	4.0	409	426	17	4.2
Sheridan	10,931	11,198	267	2.4	68,793,523	75,169,079	6,375,556	9.3	484	516	32	6.7
Weston	2,209	2,090	-119	-5.4	14,967,956	12,433,544	-2,534,412	-16.9	521	458	-64	-12.2
SOUTHWEST	48,641	50,089	1,448	3.0	\$374,962,266	\$403,965,305	\$29,003,039	7.7	\$593	\$620	\$27	4.6
Lincoln	4,849	5,513	664	13.7	32,354,348	44,023,737	11,669,389	36.1	513	614	101	19.7
Sublette	2,350	2,446	96	4.1	15,778,239	17,511,750	1,733,511	11.0	516	551	34	6.6
Sweetwater	18,167	18,562	395	2.2	161,951,012	170,941,867	8,990,855	5.6	686	708	23	3.3
Teton	14,884	15,374	490	3.3	103,610,469	112,267,586	8,657,117	8.4	535	562	26	4.9
Uinta	8,390	8,193	-197	-2.3	61,268,198	59,220,365	-2,047,833	-3.3	562	556	-6	-1.0
SOUTHEAST	58,868	60,479	1,611	2.7	\$393,951,983	\$415,863,851	\$21,911,868	5.6	\$515	\$529	\$14	2.8
Albany	14,450	14,737	286	2.0	91,181,148	94,733,102	3,551,954	3.9	485	494	9	1.9
Goshen	4,007	3,903	-104	-2.6	19,789,668	20,279,180	489,512	2.5	380	400	20	5.2
Laramie	36,517	37,974	1,457	4.0	259,350,910	276,456,437	17,105,527	6.6	546	560	14	2.5
Niobrara	754	735	-19	-2.5	3,826,488	3,731,420	-95,068	-2.5	390	390	0	0.0
Platte	3,139	3,130	-9	-0.3	19,803,769	20,663,712	859,943	4.3	485	508	23	4.7
CENTRAL	42,018	42,432	415	1.0	\$287,737,940	\$299,282,093	\$11,544,153	4.0	\$527	\$543	\$16	3.0
Carbon	5,988	5,910	-78	-1.3	37,475,098	37,418,008	-57,090	-0.2	481	487	6	1.2
Converse	4,054	4,201	147	3.6	24,538,126	29,778,378	5,240,252	21.4	466	545	80	17.1
Natrona	31,976	32,321	345	1.1	225,724,716	232,085,707	6,360,991	2.8	543	552	9	1.7
Nonclassified*	7,576	5,582	-1,994	-26.3	\$69,088,337	\$51,097,395	-\$17,990,942	-26.0	\$701	\$704	\$3	0.4

*The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

“nonclassified” geographic designation, and corresponding increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result will be higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may simply be interpreted as more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs in the counties.

Lincoln County grew by 664 jobs or 13.7 percent during first quarter. This increase was partially the result of reclassification of employers from “nonclassified” into Lincoln County.

Teton County added 490 jobs or 3.3 percent during first quarter. Significant job gains in Accommodation & Food

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2003 by Industry

Industry Title and NAICS* Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change No.	%	First Quarter		Change Amount	%	First Quarter		Change Amt.	%
	2002	2003			2002	2003			2002	2003		
Total, All Industries	31,976	32,321	345	1.1	\$225,724,716	\$232,085,707	\$6,360,991	2.8	\$543	\$552	\$9	1.7
Total Private (11-99)	26,753	27,015	262	1.0	\$183,384,183	\$186,797,342	\$3,413,159	1.9	\$527	\$532	\$5	0.9
Agriculture (11)	89	97	8	9.0	\$329,767	\$365,630	\$35,863	10.9	\$285	\$290	\$5	1.7
Mining (21)	2,007	2,081	74	3.7	\$24,043,496	\$24,033,428	-\$10,068	0.0	\$922	\$888	-\$33	-3.6
Utilities (22)	79	89	10	12.7	\$1,065,515	\$1,118,506	\$52,991	5.0	\$1,038	\$967	-\$71	-6.8
Construction (23)	1,891	2,046	155	8.2	\$14,403,799	\$15,095,086	\$691,287	4.8	\$586	\$568	-\$18	-3.1
Manufacturing (31-33)**	1,546	1,493	-53	-3.4	\$11,903,447	\$11,637,040	-\$266,407	-2.2	\$592	\$600	\$7	1.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	2,278	2,136	-142	-6.2	\$21,657,291	\$20,502,592	-\$1,154,699	-5.3	\$731	\$738	\$7	1.0
Retail Trade (44-45)	4,588	4,552	-36	-0.8	\$22,813,083	\$22,996,930	\$183,847	0.8	\$382	\$389	\$6	1.6
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	911	880	-31	-3.4	\$8,395,695	\$8,292,630	-\$103,065	-1.2	\$709	\$725	\$16	2.3
Information (51)	568	502	-66	-11.6	\$4,154,083	\$3,453,140	-\$700,943	-16.9	\$563	\$529	-\$33	-5.9
Finance & Insurance (52)	947	1,012	65	6.9	\$10,399,553	\$11,387,986	\$988,433	9.5	\$845	\$866	\$21	2.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	749	741	-8	-1.1	\$4,590,066	\$4,853,442	\$263,376	5.7	\$471	\$504	\$32	6.9
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,167	1,159	-8	-0.7	\$9,581,104	\$9,376,327	-\$204,777	-2.1	\$632	\$622	-\$9	-1.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)**	24	18	-6	-25.0	\$284,965	\$387,635	\$102,670	36.0	\$913	\$1,657	\$743	81.4
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,632	1,615	-17	-1.0	\$6,085,888	\$6,933,455	\$847,567	13.9	\$287	\$330	\$43	15.1
Educational Services (61)	105	121	16	15.2	\$287,387	\$324,874	\$37,487	13.0	\$211	\$207	-\$4	-1.9
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4,071	4,190	119	2.9	\$29,110,853	\$30,852,325	\$1,741,472	6.0	\$550	\$566	\$16	3.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	275	304	29	10.5	\$725,043	\$808,170	\$83,127	11.5	\$203	\$204	\$2	0.8
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	2,585	2,718	133	5.1	\$6,068,291	\$6,756,949	\$688,658	11.3	\$181	\$191	\$11	5.9
Other Services (81)	1,236	1,255	19	1.5	\$7,480,649	\$7,620,077	\$139,428	1.9	\$466	\$467	\$1	0.3
Total Government	5,222	5,306	84	1.6	\$42,340,533	\$45,288,365	\$2,947,832	7.0	\$624	\$657	\$33	5.3
Federal Government	634	695	61	9.6	\$7,807,987	\$8,962,722	\$1,154,735	14.8	947	992	45	4.7
State Government	700	704	4	0.6	\$6,295,503	\$6,526,650	\$231,147	3.7	692	713	21	3.1
Local Government	3,888	3,906	18	0.5	\$28,237,043	\$29,798,993	\$1,561,950	5.5	559	587	28	5.0

*North American Industry Classification System.

**Numbers reflect the reclassification of a small company to Management of Companies & Enterprises (55) from Manufacturing (31). Additionally bonuses or "executive pay" in excess of \$5.5 million were paid to two employees of the company.

Services, Local Government, and Transportation & Warehousing were partially offset by job losses in Construction.

Employment in Sweetwater County grew by 395 jobs or 2.2 percent when compared to first quarter 2002. Mining, Construction, and Health Care & Social Assistance all gained jobs while Manufacturing employment fell.

Campbell County employment fell by 644 jobs or 3.1 percent during first quarter. Job losses were seen in many industries, especially Mining, Construction, Retail Trade, Administrative & Waste Services, and Accommodation & Food Services. Job gains occurred in Local Government

and Wholesale Trade. Part of the decrease in Mining was the result of a change in county code.

Employment in Fremont County fell by 510 jobs or 3.5 percent. A large part of the overall decrease was related to the completion of a gas plant construction project. Significant job gains were seen in Health Care & Social Assistance and Local Government.

Natrona County added 345 jobs or 1.1 percent in first quarter (see Table 5). Job gains were seen in Mining (74 jobs or 3.7%), Construction (155 jobs or 8.2%), Health Care & Social Assistance (119 jobs or 2.9%) and Accommodation & Food Services (133 jobs or 5.1%). Notable

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2003 by Industry

Industry Title and NAICS* Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2002	2003	No.	%	2002	2003	Amount	%	2002	2003	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	36,517	37,973	1,457	4.0	\$259,350,910	\$276,456,437	\$17,105,527	6.6	\$546	\$560	\$14	2.5
Total Private (11-99)	24,650	25,817	1,167	4.7	\$155,949,361	\$165,794,162	\$9,844,801	6.3	\$487	\$494	\$7	1.5
Agriculture (11)	153	169	16	10.5	\$903,849	\$947,501	\$43,652	4.8	\$454	\$431	-\$23	-5.1
Mining (21)	81	85	4	4.9	\$770,039	\$926,177	\$156,138	20.3	\$731	\$838	\$107	14.6
Utilities (22)	114	114	0	0.0	\$1,580,923	\$1,609,095	\$28,172	1.8	\$1,067	\$1,086	\$19	1.8
Construction (23)	2,056	2,186	130	6.3	\$14,554,455	\$14,884,490	\$330,035	2.3	\$545	\$524	-\$21	-3.8
Manufacturing (31-33)**	1,490	1,456	-34	-2.3	\$15,581,385	\$13,882,785	-\$1,698,600	-10.9	\$804	\$733	-\$71	-8.8
Wholesale Trade (42)	626	704	78	12.5	\$6,161,963	\$6,583,154	\$421,191	6.8	\$757	\$719	-\$38	-5.0
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,189	5,346	157	3.0	\$26,439,295	\$28,120,405	\$1,681,110	6.4	\$392	\$405	\$13	3.2
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,055	1,359	304	28.8	\$7,117,172	\$8,996,495	\$1,879,323	26.4	\$519	\$509	-\$10	-1.9
Information (51)	973	1,066	93	9.6	\$8,058,738	\$9,283,650	\$1,224,912	15.2	\$637	\$670	\$33	5.1
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,457	1,488	31	2.1	\$13,318,744	\$14,223,018	\$904,274	6.8	\$703	\$735	\$32	4.6
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	388	379	-9	-2.3	\$2,708,228	\$3,076,093	\$367,865	13.6	\$537	\$624	\$87	16.3
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,195	1,278	83	6.9	\$10,684,522	\$11,465,012	\$780,490	7.3	\$688	\$690	\$2	0.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)**	274	213	-61	-22.3	\$2,329,094	\$1,947,712	-\$381,382	-16.4	\$654	\$703	\$50	7.6
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,746	1,710	-36	-2.1	\$9,257,351	\$9,440,283	\$182,932	2.0	\$408	\$425	\$17	4.1
Educational Services (61)	95	94	-1	-1.1	\$348,003	\$335,342	-\$12,661	-3.6	\$282	\$274	-\$7	-2.6
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	2,480	2,793	313	12.6	\$18,188,236	\$21,725,770	\$3,537,534	19.4	\$564	\$598	\$34	6.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	304	280	-24	-7.9	\$710,494	\$677,817	-\$32,677	-4.6	\$180	\$186	\$6	3.6
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	3,712	3,835	123	3.3	\$10,569,033	\$11,065,149	\$496,116	4.7	\$219	\$222	\$3	1.3
Other Services (81)	1,254	1,257	3	0.2	\$6,612,230	\$6,600,848	-\$11,382	-0.2	\$406	\$404	-\$2	-0.4
Total Government	11,867	12,156	289	2.4	\$103,401,549	\$110,662,275	\$7,260,726	7.0	\$670	\$700	\$30	4.5
Federal Government	2,416	2,541	125	5.2	\$27,419,169	\$30,020,404	\$2,601,235	9.5	873	909	36	4.1
State Government	3,708	3,861	153	4.1	\$34,910,456	\$37,790,521	\$2,880,065	8.2	724	753	29	4.0
Local Government	5,742	5,753	11	0.2	\$41,071,924	\$42,851,350	\$1,779,426	4.3	550	573	23	4.1

*North American Industry Classification System.

**Numbers reflect the reclassification of a small company to Management of Companies & Enterprises (55) from Manufacturing (31). Additionally bonuses or "executive pay" in excess of \$5.5 million were paid to two employees of the company.

job losses occurred in Manufacturing (-53 jobs or -3.4%), Wholesale Trade (-142 jobs or -6.2%), and Information (-66 jobs or -11.6%). Wholesale Trade was affected as a number of companies were reclassified into other industries.

Total payroll in Natrona County grew by 2.8 percent, slightly faster than the whole state (2.6%). However, average weekly wage grew at a slower pace (1.7%). Average weekly wage in Management of Companies & Enterprises was affected by a bonus paid in first quarter.

Table 6 shows that Laramie County added 1,457 jobs or 4.0 percent in first quarter. Significant job gains occurred in Construction (130 jobs or 6.3%), Retail

Trade (157 jobs or 3.0%), Transportation & Warehousing (304 jobs or 28.8%), Federal Government (125 jobs or 4.1%) and State Government (153 jobs or 4.1%). Employment fell slightly in Manufacturing (-34 jobs or -2.3%), Administrative & Waste Services (-36 jobs or -2.1%), and Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (-24 jobs or -7.9%). The employment decline in Management of Companies & Enterprises (-61 jobs or -22.3%) was primarily the result of the reclassification of a firm from that sector to Health Care & Social Assistance.

Total payroll in Laramie County grew 6.6 percent in first quarter, much faster than at the statewide level (2.6%). The large increase in average weekly wage in

Mining (\$107 or 14.6%) was related to the reclassification of a firm from Finance & Insurance rather than a general increase in wages. A large part of the decrease in average weekly wage in Manufacturing (-\$71 or -8.8%) appears to be related to the payroll of a single firm.

¹Approximately 85-90 percent of all workers in Wyoming are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). Some exceptions include the self-employed and many agricultural workers.

²The Current Employment Statistics program will incorporate the covered employment data from first quarter in its annual benchmark revisions.



Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged in August

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 4.1 percent in August and labor force continued to grow (up 2.3% from August 2002). The U.S. unemployment rate fell slightly (down from 6.2% in July to 6.1% in August), but remained two percentage points above Wyoming's rate. The number of nonfarm jobs grew slightly in Wyoming (600 jobs or 0.2%), but fell in the U.S. (down 560,000 jobs or 0.4%).

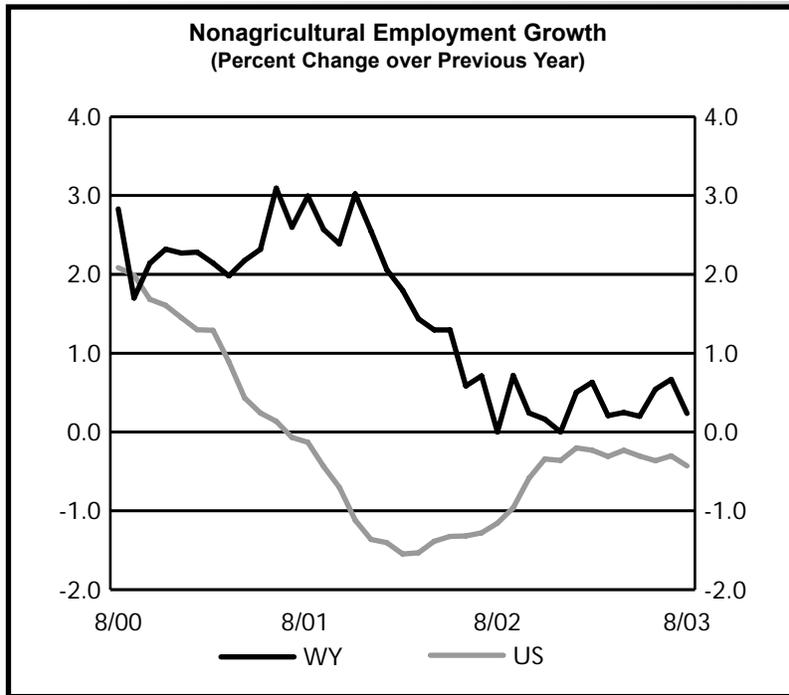
From July to August, Wyoming employment fell by 1,200 jobs or 0.5 percent. Historically, no clear seasonal pattern emerges from July to August. In some years (1999 and 2002) Wyoming lost jobs, while in other years (2000 and 2001) Wyoming added jobs from July to August. This year, Leisure & Hospitality was the largest contributor to the August decline, falling by 1,700 jobs or 4.5 percent. However, offsetting gains appeared in Construction (300 jobs or 1.4%), Transportation and Utilities (200 jobs or 1.8%), Professional & Business Services (200 jobs or 1.3%), and Government (300 jobs or 0.5%).

From August 2002 to August 2003, Wyoming added 600 jobs or 0.2 percent.

August marks the 15th month that over-the-year employment growth has remained below 1.0 percent. Notable job gains occurred in Transportation & Utilities (200 jobs or 1.8%), Information (200 jobs or 4.9%), Educational & Health Services (200 jobs or 1.0%), and Government (1,000 jobs or 1.7%). Job losses were reported in Construction (-300 jobs or -1.4%), Manufacturing (-400 jobs or -4.2%), Retail Trade (-200 jobs or -0.6%), and Professional & Business Services (-300 jobs or -1.8%).

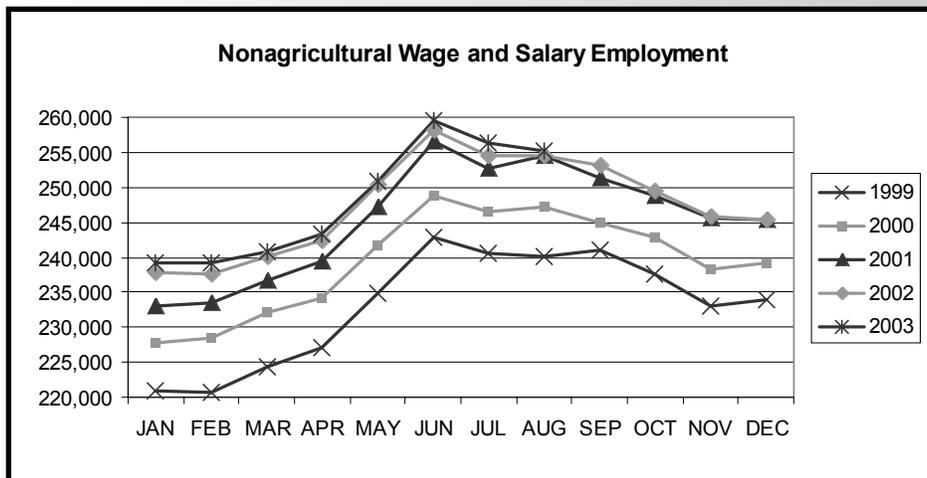
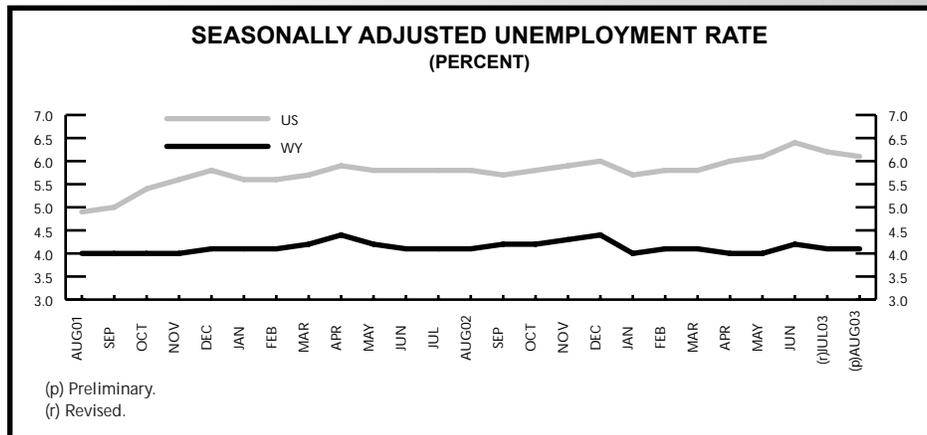
Across Wyoming's counties, unemployment rates were stable in August. Teton County posted the largest increase, growing from 1.8 percent in July to 2.1 percent. Unemployment rates fell significantly in Weston County (down from 3.0% in July to 2.5%), Lincoln County (down from 4.6% in July to 4.1%), and Crook County (down from 3.1% to 2.6%). Fremont County had the highest unemployment rate (4.8%), and Albany and Niobrara counties shared the lowest (1.7%).





State Unemployment Rates August 2003 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.2
Alaska	8.0
Oregon	8.0
Washington	7.5
Michigan	7.4
District of Columbia	7.2
Louisiana	7.2
Illinois	6.8
California	6.6
Texas	6.6
West Virginia	6.6
North Carolina	6.5
Mississippi	6.3
New York	6.2
South Carolina	6.2
New Mexico	6.1
United States	6.1
Arizona	6.0
New Jersey	5.9
Wisconsin	5.9
Massachusetts	5.8
Ohio	5.8
Alabama	5.7
Colorado	5.7
Idaho	5.7
Kentucky	5.7
Missouri	5.6
Arkansas	5.4
Oklahoma	5.4
Florida	5.3
Rhode Island	5.3
Indiana	5.2
Nevada	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
Utah	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Tennessee	5.0
Maine	4.8
Kansas	4.7
Montana	4.7
Delaware	4.6
Georgia	4.6
Iowa	4.5
New Hampshire	4.4
Hawaii	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Maryland	4.2
Wyoming	4.1
Vermont	4.0
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	3.8
Virginia	3.7
South Dakota	3.4



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“August marks the 15th month that over-the-year employment growth has remained below 1.0 percent.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment			
	Aug03(p)		Jul03(r)		Aug02(b)		Aug 03		Aug 02	Aug03(p)		Jul03(r)		Aug02(b)		Aug 03	Aug 02
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	255.1	256.3	254.5	-0.5	0.2			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.2	40.6	39.4	-1.0	2.0				
TOTAL PRIVATE	195.8	197.3	196.2	-0.8	-0.2			TOTAL PRIVATE	27.9	28.2	27.6	-1.1	1.1				
GOODS PRODUCING	49.2	48.9	50.0	0.6	-1.6			GOODS PRODUCING	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.5	-2.4				
Natural Resources & Mining	18.2	18.1	18.3	0.6	-0.5			Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	-3.7				
Mining	18.2	18.0	18.2	1.1	0.0			Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0				
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	6.2			SERVICE PROVIDING	36.1	36.6	35.2	-1.4	2.6				
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	2.4				
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0			Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0				
Support Activities for Mining	7.1	7.0	7.3	1.4	-2.7			Retail Trade	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8				
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	5.1	5.0	5.1	2.0	0.0			Information	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0				
Construction	21.8	21.5	22.1	1.4	-1.4			Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0				
Construction of Buildings	4.7	4.9	5.1	-4.1	-7.8			Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.6	3.6	-2.8	-2.8				
Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr.	6.4	6.1	6.3	4.9	1.6			Educational & Health Services	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0				
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.7	10.5	10.7	1.9	0.0			Leisure & Hospitality	4.5	4.8	4.5	-6.3	0.0				
Manufacturing	9.2	9.3	9.6	-1.1	-4.2			Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0				
Durable Goods	4.7	4.8	5.1	-2.1	-7.8			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.3	12.4	11.8	-0.8	4.2				
Non-Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0			Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0				
SERVICE PROVIDING	205.9	207.4	204.5	-0.7	0.7			State Government	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6				
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	49.8	49.8	49.8	0.0	0.0			Local Government	5.8	5.9	5.5	-1.7	5.5				
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0			NATRONA COUNTY*									
Merchant Whlsr.s., Durable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	0.0			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.3	34.4	34.0	-0.3	0.9				
Retail Trade	31.2	31.4	31.4	-0.6	-0.6			TOTAL PRIVATE	29.6	29.5	29.0	0.3	2.1				
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0			GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	6.0	6.0	-1.7	-1.7				
Bldg. Material & Garden Supplies	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6			Natural Resources & Mining	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8				
Food & Beverage Stores	5.1	5.2	5.1	-1.9	0.0			Construction	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0				
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4			Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0				
Gasoline Stations	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.0	-4.3			SERVICE PROVIDING	28.4	28.4	28.0	0.0	1.4				
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.6			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.2	8.1	8.0	1.2	2.5				
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3			Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0				
Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	11.5	11.3	11.3	1.8	1.8			Retail Trade	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.1	4.3				
Utilities	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0			Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0				
Transportation & Warehousing	9.4	9.1	9.2	3.3	2.2			Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0				
Truck Transportation	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0			Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0				
Information	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9			Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.2	3.1	6.2	9.7				
Financial Activities	10.3	10.4	10.3	-1.0	0.0			Educational & Health Services	4.4	4.5	4.2	-2.2	4.8				
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.0	3.0			Leisure & Hospitality	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0				
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.5	3.6	3.7	-2.8	-5.4			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6				
Professional & Business Services	16.2	16.0	16.5	1.3	-1.8			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.9	5.0	-4.1	-6.0				
Prof., Scientific & Technical Services	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	-3.9			Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3				
Architectural, Engineering & Rel.	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3			State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0				
Mngt. of Companies & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			Local Government	3.4	3.6	3.6	-5.6	-5.6				
Admin. & Support & Waste Svcs.	8.2	8.0	8.2	2.5	0.0			Local Education	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-9.1				
Educational & Health Services	20.2	20.4	20.0	-1.0	1.0			¹ Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted.									
Educational	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	-14.3			[*] Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.									
Health Care & Social Assistance	18.4	18.6	17.9	-1.1	2.8			(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.									
Ambulatory Health Care	6.9	7.0	6.6	-1.4	4.5												
Offices of Physicians	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4												
Hospitals	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6												
Nursing & Residential Care Fac.	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0												
Social Assistance	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	7.1												
Leisure & Hospitality	35.8	37.5	35.7	-4.5	0.3												
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3.4	3.5	3.2	-2.9	6.2												
Accommodation & Food Services	32.4	34.0	32.5	-4.7	-0.3												
Accommodation	13.3	14.3	13.4	-7.0	-0.7												
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	19.1	19.7	19.1	-3.0	0.0												
Other Services	10.0	10.0	9.8	0.0	2.0												
Repair & Maintenance	3.0	3.1	3.2	-3.2	-6.3												
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	59.3	59.0	58.3	0.5	1.7												
Federal Government	8.3	8.6	8.2	-3.5	1.2												
State Government	14.1	14.1	13.7	0.0	2.9												
State Govt. Education	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2												
Local Government	36.9	36.3	36.4	1.7	1.4												
Local Govt. Education	15.9	15.2	15.6	4.6	1.9												
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0												

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Continued

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug03(p)	Jul03(r)	Aug02(b)	Jul 03	Aug 02
				Aug 03	Aug 03
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.4	21.3	22.1	0.5	-3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.1	18.1	18.9	0.0	-4.2
GOODS PRODUCING	8.8	8.8	9.4	0.0	-6.4
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	6.4	0.0	-6.3
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.6	12.5	12.7	0.8	-0.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Educational & Health Services	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.7	1.6	1.8	6.2	-5.6
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.7	19.4	19.7	1.5	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.0	15.9	15.9	0.6	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.7	-1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.6	7.7	-12.5
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.6	13.4	13.5	1.5	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.7	3.5	3.8	5.7	-2.6
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.1	20.4	20.3	-1.5	-1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.8	18.1	18.1	-1.7	-1.7
GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	-13.3
Nat. Res., Mining & Construction	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.0	-11.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.5	17.8	17.3	-1.7	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Educational & Health Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.8	8.1	7.8	-3.7	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5

State Unemployment Rates August 2003 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.2
Oregon	7.5
District of Columbia	7.3
Louisiana	7.2
Washington	7.2
Michigan	6.9
Alaska	6.7
Illinois	6.7
Texas	6.7
California	6.5
Arizona	6.4
North Carolina	6.4
South Carolina	6.4
Mississippi	6.3
West Virginia	6.2
New Mexico	6.0
New York	6.0
United States	6.0
Alabama	5.9
Missouri	5.8
New Jersey	5.8
Massachusetts	5.6
Colorado	5.5
Florida	5.5
Ohio	5.4
Wisconsin	5.4
Utah	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2
Oklahoma	5.1
Tennessee	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Idaho	5.0
Indiana	5.0
Nevada	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.0
Delaware	4.7
Georgia	4.7
Kansas	4.5
Hawaii	4.4
New Hampshire	4.3
Iowa	4.1
Maryland	4.1
Maine	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Montana	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Nebraska	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Wyoming	3.4
South Dakota	2.9

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

“Wyoming’s labor force grew by 2.3 percent from August 2002.”

	Aug 2003 (p)	Jul 2003 (r)	Aug 2002 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ¹	279,273	282,278	273,000	-1.1	2.3
Unemployed	9,419	9,816	9,237	-4.0	2.0
Employed	269,854	272,462	263,763	-1.0	2.3
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.4%/4.1%	3.5%/4.1%	3.4%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.0%/6.1%	6.3%/6.2%	5.7%/5.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,221,000	7,304,000	6,879,000	-1.1	5.0
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.3%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	503,000	470,000	378,000	7.0	33.1
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,377,000	4,870,000	4,249,000	-10.1	3.0
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$967.10	\$966.64	\$926.55	0.0	4.4
Average Weekly Hours	43.8	43.7	43.5	0.2	0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$789.80	\$802.78	\$764.75	-1.6	3.3
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	45.1	43.7	-2.4	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$648.77	\$641.63	\$694.82	1.1	-6.6
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	39.1	39.3	2.0	1.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$633.15	\$620.93	\$621.18	2.0	1.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	39.6	40.6	1.5	-1.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated ²	10,144	13,093	10,143	-22.5	0.0
Benefits Paid	\$2,350,929	\$3,029,341	\$2,317,292	-22.4	1.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$231.76	\$231.37	\$228.46	0.2	1.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	232,702	231,584	230,705	0.5	0.9
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	184.6	183.9	180.7	0.4	2.2
Housing	180.9	180.3	176.6	0.3	2.4
Apparel	186.1	185.9	181.7	0.1	2.4
Transportation	117.2	116.2	120.5	0.9	-2.7
Medical Care	158.3	156.8	153.9	1.0	2.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	298.4	297.6	287.3	0.3	3.9
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	107.7	107.7	106.3	0.0	1.3
Other Goods & Services	110.1	108.9	108.9	1.1	1.1
Other Goods & Services	299.6	299.2	295.9	0.1	1.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	138.0	137.8	131.5	0.1	4.9
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	204	224	156	-8.9	30.8
Valuation	\$33,004,000	\$37,229,000	\$27,482,000	-11.3	20.1
Single Family Homes	191	196	152	-2.6	25.7
Valuation	\$31,791,000	\$34,481,000	\$27,167,000	-7.8	17.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	64	62	42	3.2	52.4

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked. ¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program Estimates. ²Not Normalized.

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Unemployment rates fell significantly in Weston, Lincoln, and Crook counties.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Aug 2003 (p)	Jul 2003 (r)	Aug 2002 (b)									
NORTHWEST	48,601	48,995	47,559	46,897	47,162	45,627	1,704	1,833	1,932	3.5	3.7	4.1
Big Horn	5,723	5,697	5,689	5,543	5,502	5,420	180	195	269	3.1	3.4	4.7
Fremont	18,573	18,535	18,183	17,688	17,613	17,295	885	922	888	4.8	5.0	4.9
Hot Springs	2,279	2,301	2,387	2,230	2,250	2,314	49	51	73	2.2	2.2	3.1
Park	17,557	17,971	16,788	17,097	17,437	16,270	460	534	518	2.6	3.0	3.1
Washakie	4,469	4,491	4,512	4,339	4,360	4,328	130	131	184	2.9	2.9	4.1
NORTHEAST	48,219	48,405	47,686	46,731	46,846	46,295	1,488	1,559	1,391	3.1	3.2	2.9
Campbell	22,892	22,902	22,988	22,107	22,120	22,231	785	782	757	3.4	3.4	3.3
Crook	3,063	3,090	3,035	2,984	2,993	2,967	79	97	68	2.6	3.1	2.2
Johnson	4,285	4,305	4,169	4,191	4,213	4,094	94	92	75	2.2	2.1	1.8
Sheridan	14,696	14,783	14,233	14,247	14,294	13,825	449	489	408	3.1	3.3	2.9
Weston	3,283	3,325	3,261	3,202	3,226	3,178	81	99	83	2.5	3.0	2.5
SOUTHWEST	57,751	58,040	56,822	55,844	56,005	54,838	1,907	2,035	1,984	3.3	3.5	3.5
Lincoln	7,215	7,155	7,088	6,920	6,824	6,774	295	331	314	4.1	4.6	4.4
Sublette	3,872	3,861	3,815	3,784	3,769	3,734	88	92	81	2.3	2.4	2.1
Sweetwater	20,014	20,047	19,728	19,317	19,258	18,922	697	789	806	3.5	3.9	4.1
Teton	14,838	15,166	14,585	14,526	14,891	14,350	312	275	235	2.1	1.8	1.6
Uinta	11,812	11,811	11,606	11,297	11,263	11,058	515	548	548	4.4	4.6	4.7
SOUTHEAST	73,610	75,174	71,444	71,345	72,894	69,389	2,265	2,280	2,055	3.1	3.0	2.9
Albany	17,953	18,463	17,467	17,639	18,141	17,178	314	322	289	1.7	1.7	1.7
Goshen	6,138	6,138	6,062	5,939	5,951	5,857	199	187	205	3.2	3.0	3.4
Laramie	43,848	44,883	42,200	42,290	43,312	40,848	1,558	1,571	1,352	3.6	3.5	3.2
Niobrara	1,205	1,196	1,245	1,184	1,173	1,211	21	23	34	1.7	1.9	2.7
Platte	4,466	4,494	4,470	4,293	4,317	4,295	173	177	175	3.9	3.9	3.9
CENTRAL	51,090	51,664	49,488	49,036	49,554	47,615	2,054	2,110	1,873	4.0	4.1	3.8
Carbon	8,301	8,295	8,230	8,008	7,968	7,980	293	327	250	3.5	3.9	3.0
Converse	6,508	6,410	6,205	6,271	6,155	5,974	237	255	231	3.6	4.0	3.7
Natrona	36,281	36,959	35,053	34,757	35,431	33,661	1,524	1,528	1,392	4.2	4.1	4.0
STATEWIDE	279,273	282,278	273,000	269,854	272,462	263,763	9,419	9,816	9,237	3.4	3.5	3.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.1	4.1
U.S.										6.0	6.3	5.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										6.1	6.2	5.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/03. Run Date 9/03.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

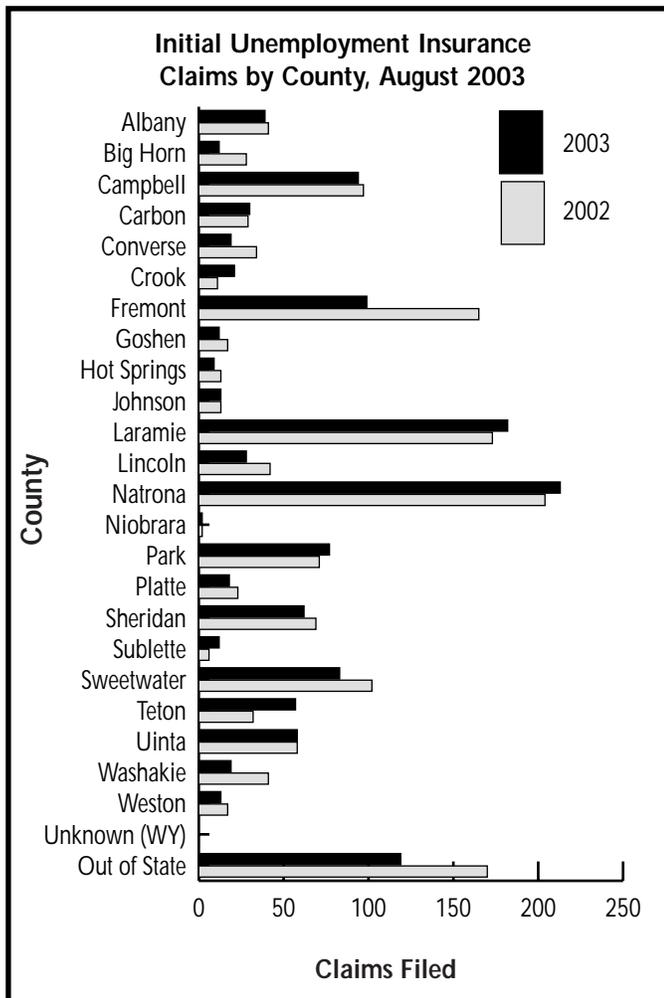
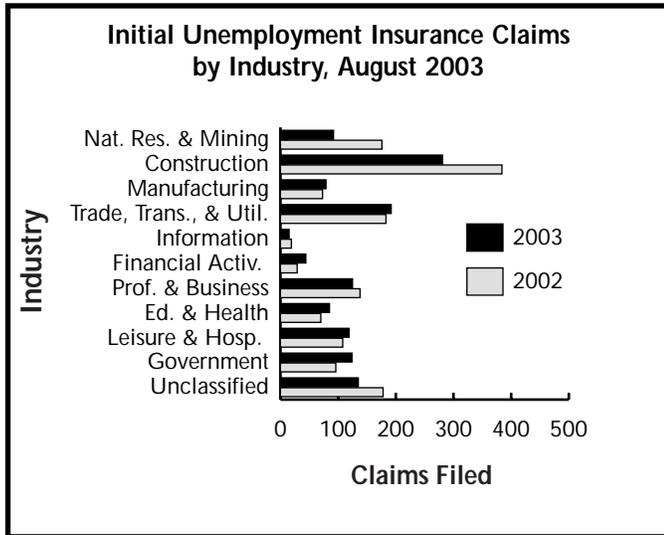
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2002 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.2 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.7 to 4.7 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“August initial claims declined by 13.2 percent since July and 11.5 percent from August 2002, the largest monthly decrease in two years, and largest yearly decrease since July 2001.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Aug 03	Jul 03	Aug 02	Jul 03 Aug 03	Aug 02 Aug 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,291	1,487	1,458	-13.2	-11.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	452	516	633	-12.4	-28.6
Natural Resources and Mining	92	112	176	-17.9	-47.7
Mining	73	100	166	-27.0	-56.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	14	17	-57.1	-64.7
Construction	281	266	384	5.6	-26.8
Manufacturing	79	138	73	-42.8	8.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	608	667	579	-8.8	5.0
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	192	207	183	-7.2	4.9
Wholesale Trade	27	41	32	-34.1	-15.6
Retail Trade	119	127	117	-6.3	1.7
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	46	39	34	17.9	35.3
Information	15	15	19	0.0	-21.1
Financial Activities	44	35	29	25.7	51.7
Professional & Business Services	125	136	138	-8.1	-9.4
Educational & Health Services	85	110	70	-22.7	21.4
Leisure & Hospitality	119	129	108	-7.8	10.2
Other Services	28	35	32	-20.0	-12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	124	162	96	-23.5	29.2
Federal Government	42	22	25	90.9	68.0
State Government	24	26	11	-7.7	118.2
Local Government	58	114	60	-49.1	-3.3
Local Education	21	53	21	-60.4	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	107	142	150	-24.6	-28.7

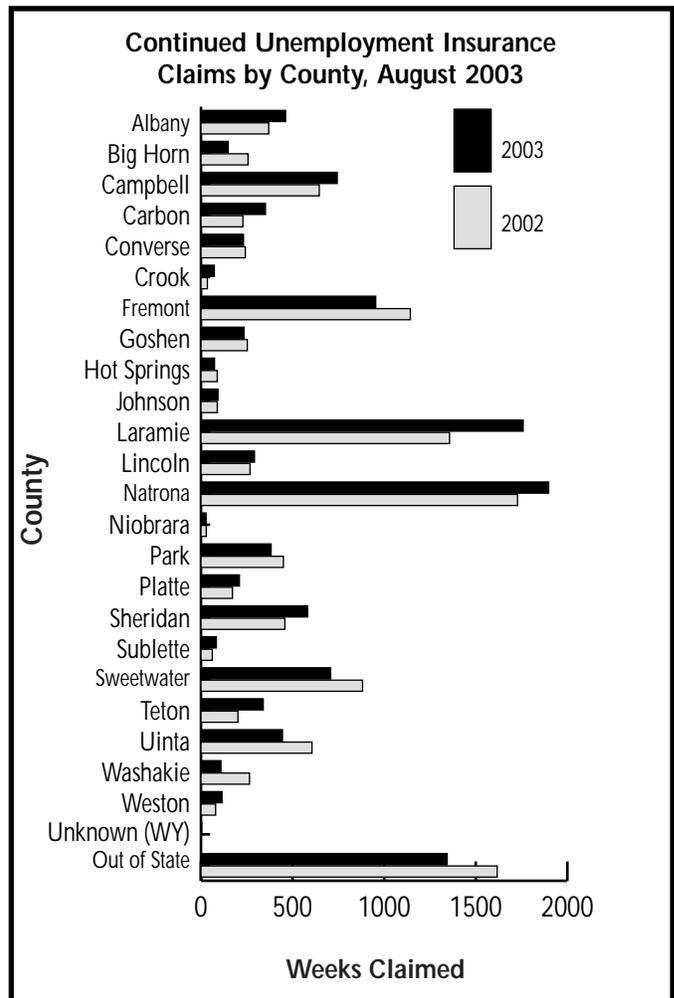
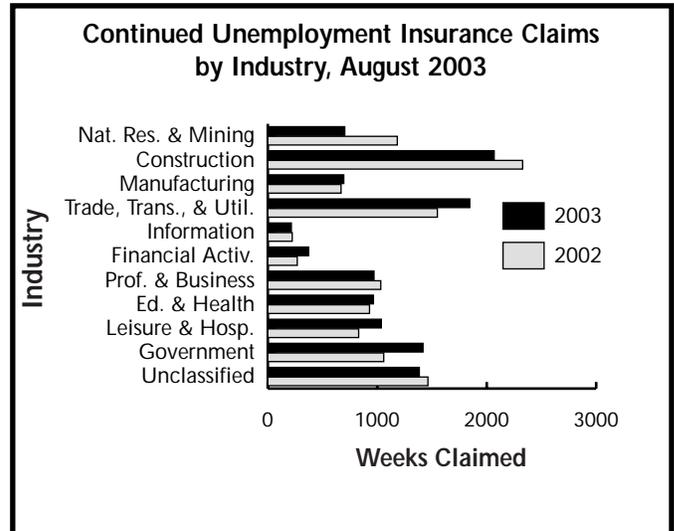
LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Aug 03	Jul 03	Aug 02	Jul 03 Aug 03	Aug 02 Aug 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	179	196	172	-8.7	4.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	37	43	51	-14.0	-27.5
Construction	31	36	42	-13.9	-26.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	104	115	96	-9.6	8.3
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	33	37	32	-10.8	3.1
Financial Activities	7	6	7	16.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	27	33	26	-18.2	3.8
Educational & Health Services	12	18	12	-33.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	15	17	16	-11.8	-6.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	27	26	13	3.8	107.7
UNCLASSIFIED	11	12	12	-8.3	-8.3

NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Aug 03	Jul 03	Aug 02	Jul 03 Aug 03	Aug 02 Aug 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	210	295	203	-28.8	3.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	82	150	86	-45.3	-4.7
Construction	55	40	51	37.5	7.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	109	130	102	-16.2	6.9
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	31	35	39	-11.4	-20.5
Financial Activities	10	11	6	-9.1	66.7
Professional & Business Services	20	25	22	-20.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	24	19	13	26.3	84.6
Leisure & Hospitality	14	29	10	-51.7	40.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	11	5	0.0	120.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	4	10	100.0	-20.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“Continued weeks claimed declined by 10.1 percent from July and increased by 1.2 percent from August 2002. The service providing sector was the primary driver of the over-the-year increase.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change	
	Aug 03	Jul 03	Aug 02	Jul 03 Aug 03	Aug 02 Aug 03
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	11,672	12,978	11,534	-10.1	1.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,554	3,459	3,587	2.7	-0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3,465	4,309	4,180	-19.6	-17.1
Natural Resources and Mining	703	691	1,183	1.7	-40.6
Mining	613	620	1,082	-1.1	-43.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	65	48	181	35.4	-64.1
Construction	2,068	2,674	2,328	-22.7	-11.2
Manufacturing	694	944	669	-26.5	3.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	5,783	6,199	5,204	-6.7	11.1
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	1,845	2,024	1,549	-8.8	19.1
Wholesale Trade	392	387	300	1.3	30.7
Retail Trade	1,037	1,115	922	-7.0	12.5
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	416	522	327	-20.3	27.2
Information	215	230	223	-6.5	-3.6
Financial Activities	373	340	269	9.7	38.7
Professional & Business Services	970	1,022	1,032	-5.1	-6.0
Educational & Health Services	965	942	929	2.4	3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	1,037	1,211	830	-14.4	24.9
Other Services	378	430	372	-12.1	1.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,418	1,353	1,059	4.8	33.9
Federal Government	208	219	146	-5.0	42.5
State Government	199	196	184	1.5	8.2
Local Government	1,011	938	729	7.8	38.7
Local Education	391	354	353	10.5	10.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,006	1,117	1,091	-9.9	-7.8
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,762	1,839	1,359	-4.2	29.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	524	467	411	12.2	27.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	333	393	267	-15.3	24.7
Construction	276	324	198	-14.8	39.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,122	1,163	843	-3.5	33.1
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	358	371	196	-3.5	82.7
Financial Activities	75	63	48	19.0	56.3
Professional & Business Services	259	223	178	16.1	45.5
Educational & Health Services	105	91	115	15.4	-8.7
Leisure & Hospitality	161	219	118	-26.5	36.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	233	209	145	11.5	60.7
UNCLASSIFIED	74	74	104	0.0	-28.8
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,896	2,095	1,726	-9.5	9.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	575	583	535	-1.4	7.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	592	714	576	-17.1	2.8
Construction	316	341	267	-7.3	18.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,118	1,179	997	-5.2	12.1
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	311	328	305	-5.2	2.0
Financial Activities	88	80	42	10.0	109.5
Professional & Business Services	167	210	195	-20.5	-14.4
Educational & Health Services	216	248	223	-12.9	-3.1
Leisure & Hospitality	196	179	141	9.5	39.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	133	138	82	-3.6	62.2
UNCLASSIFIED	53	64	71	-17.2	-25.4



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